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BURGH OF GREENOCK



ANNUAL REPORT

on

The Health of the Burgh

FOR THE YEAR 1951

by

Eric H. Weir Duncan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

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PERSONNEL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health.

ERIC H. WEIR DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Appointed Medical Officer of Health 23/2/51*).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*MARY B. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JANET F. GRAHAM, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (*Commenced duty 8/10/51*).

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H. (*Commenced duty 1/11/51*).

*Half-time on School Health Service.

Health Visitors.

ANNIE LONIE.

MARY WATSON.

FLORA MACISAAC.

MARY R. McFARLANE.

HARRIET MACPHERSON.

MARY MACLEOD.

Mrs. ISABEL CLARK

JEAN HUTCHISON *Resigned 4/12/51*

JEAN DEVINE

MARGARET A. MAITLAND

FLORA DUNCAN

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Infectious Diseases Nurse.

*ISABEL CRUMLISH.

*Half-time as Mental Health Visitor.

In addition two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association act as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Office Staff

JOHN MCCRONE, Epidemic Officer.

ELSIE C. GREENHAM.

MARGARET C. MACELWEE

MARY A. CORMACK.

PHYLLIS E. CHANDLER.

MATILDA BAUMGART.

JANET D. MUIR.

MARGARET WALMSLEY.

MARGARET A. NELSON.

EVELYN FINDLAY

Corporation Midwives.

Mrs. ISABELLA SWAN.

Mrs. HELEN HAMILTON.

JEAN PENNIE (Mrs. GILMOUR).

RACHEL CAMERON.

MARION K. CAMERON.

Mrs. ALICE WEIR

DOROTHY McFARLANE.

MARGARET MCBAIN

MARY THOMSON

MARY McDONALD (Mrs GREEN)

In addition to the above, Greenock District Nursing Association provided two full-time Midwives.

PERSONNEL—Continued.*Disinfecting Station.*

ARCHIBALD COMRIE, District Disinfecting Officer.

PETER MALLON, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Reception House.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, Caretaker.

Day Nursery.

Mrs. J. TELFER, S.R.N., Matron.

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds.

ELEANOR MILLER.

Mrs. ARMOUR.

Mrs. MUNN.

SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT (4 Brymner Street)**Medical Officers.**DAVID B. McMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B. (*Died 14/3/51*).

*MARY B. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JANET F. GRAHAM, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
(*Commenced duty 8/10/51*).

* Half-time on Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

School Nurses.

MARGARET C. FULTON.

GERTRUDE McWILLIAM.

MARIE R. P. J. MCCALLUM.

MARY McA. BROCKIE

Office and Clinic Staff.

MARY M. RANKIN.

SUSAN DONALD.

MARGARET MCKINNON.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT*Welfare Officer*

ARCHIBALD MUIR, P.L.D.

Assistant Welfare Officer

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

*Office Staff*MORAG McINTYRE (*Resigned May, 1951*).

MARTHA PHILIP.

ELSPETH MAIN (*Transferred to Children's Dept. 23/2/51*).*Caretaker and Removal Officer*

PETER DUNN

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To the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
and the LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE BURGH OF GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the Burgh for the year 1951.

The good figures of last year have been more than maintained and the tuberculosis position continues to improve, although it remains unsatisfactory.

The Welfare Service is now firmly established and there has been continued progress in the formulation of plans for the Old People's Home which is to be established at Belleaire.

The School Health Service in the Burgh was deprived of the valuable services of Dr. D. B. McMillan who died in the spring of the year after a long continued illness. Dr. McMillan was instrumental in the taking over of the School Health Service on an agency basis by this Local Authority for the County of Renfrew.

I am glad to acknowledge the support and encouragement of the Corporation and the helpful co-operation of my colleagues in the Health Service. My grateful thanks are due to all members of the staff for their unfailing and always cheerful help.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. WEIR DUNCAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1951.

Population as estimated at the middle of 1951,	76,625
Acreage of Burgh,	3,745
Density of population per acre,	20.46
Birth-rate,	20.4
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births,	4.4
Marriage-rate (uncorrected),	8.9
Death-rate—all causes,	12.5
Death-rate—all tuberculosis,	0.74
Death-rate—tuberculosis of respiratory system,	0.63
Death-rate—non-respiratory tuberculosis,	0.11
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases,	0.22
Infantile mortality rate,	36
Neo-natal death rate,	22
Stillbirth rate,	27
Maternal death rate (Registrar General),	1.87

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise indicated.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS.

A—EAST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. I and II.

B—EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT corresponds to municipal wards Nos. III, IV, and V.

C—WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VI. and VII.

D—WEST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VIII and IX.

Note—The boundaries of these districts were altered in the year 1947 and the district figures are therefore not comparable with those of previous years.

Medical Officer's Report

For the Year 1951

Vital Statistics

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Burgh to the middle of 1951 is 76,625 and this figure has been used as the basis of all statistical calculations except where otherwise indicated.

This estimated population shows a decrease of 3,666 over last year's figure.

The natural decrease of population is 692. This shows a decrease on last year's figure of 671 and is below the average for the last ten years, namely 639.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered during the year 1951 was 1,571. After correction it became 1,560 (819 males and 741 females) and the equivalent rate is 20.4. Last year's rate was 20.1 and the average for the last five years is 21.3.

The birth-rate for Scotland as a whole is 17.7.

Tables I-IV give further information on this subject.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 56, a decrease on last year's figure of 77, and below the average for the last ten years, namely 117. The corresponding infantile mortality rate is 36. Last year's figure was 48 and the last ten-yearly average 71.

This is the lowest infantile mortality rate on record.

The rate for Scotland is 37.

Premature birth was responsible for 25% of the total infant deaths, pneumonia for 14.3% and birth injury and asphyxia at birth for 14.3%.

The neo-natal death rate was 22 as against 33, the average for the last ten years. The rate for Scotland is 27.

Stillbirths numbered 44 giving a stillbirth rate of 27 as against 42 the average of the last ten years. The rate for Scotland is 22.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the Burgh was 1,078. When corrected for transfers this figure becomes 958 (497 males and 461 females). The corresponding death-rate is 12.5. This figure is higher than last year when it was 11.8 and above the average for the last five years, 12.4.

The death-rate for Scotland as a whole is 12.9.

The average age at death was approximately 64 years as against 58, the average figure for the last ten years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1951:—Heart disease, 281; Cerebral haemorrhage, 141; Cancer, 115; Tuberculosis, all forms, 57; Bronchitis, 48; Congenital debility, 35; Violence, 33; Pneumonia, 30.

Tables II and III give further information regarding causes of death, which may be conveniently grouped as follows:—

Principal Epidemic Diseases.—Cerebro-spinal fever was responsible for one death, while influenza caused 16 deaths. This total of 17 produced a death-rate of 0.22. These figures are higher than the corresponding figures for last year, namely four deaths and a rate of 0.04 and higher than the last quinquennial averages of 6 and 0.07.

The rate for Scotland is 0.22.

Tuberculous Diseases.—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 48 and the corresponding rate is 0.63 as against 54 deaths and a rate of 0.67 last year. The average rate for the last five years is 1.08. The rate for Scotland is 0.37.

Tuberculosis of other organs gave 9 deaths. The non-respiratory rate is 0.11 which is lower than last year's figure of 0.16 and lower than the last quinquennial average of 0.18. The figure for Scotland is 0.06.

The total tuberculosis rate, therefore, is 0.74, as against last year's of 0.83 and the average for the last five years 1.20. The rate for Scotland is 0.43.

Malignant Disease.—Cancer in its various forms was responsible for 115 deaths (56 males and 59 females) and the death-rate is 1.50. Last year's deaths amounted to 145 and the rate was 1.80, while the average number of deaths for the last ten years is 134 (70 males and 64 females) and the death-rate 1.75 (0.91 males and 0.84 females).

Diseases of Circulatory System.—The number of deaths from diseases of this system was 301 of which 281 were from diseases of the heart and 20 from other causes. The heart disease rate is 3.66 which is slightly higher than the corresponding figure for the last year 3.45, and higher than the last five-yearly average 3.27.

Diseases of Respiratory System.—These diseases produced 89 deaths during the year, which figure gives an equivalent death-rate of 1.16 as compared with last year's figures of 63 and 0.78. The average number for the last ten years is 111 and 1.45.

Pneumonia was responsible for 30 of the total respiratory deaths and the death-rate from this cause is 0.39. Last year the number was 30 and the death rate 0.37, the average for the last five years being 0.53. Of these deaths 7 occurred in children under one year, 3 in children aged 1-5 years and 9 in persons over sixty-five.

Bronchitis accounted for 48 deaths and of these 1 was in a child under the age of one while 33 were in persons over 65 years of age. The death-rate is 0.63 as against 0.37 last year and the previous quinquennial average 0.47.

Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.—The deaths classified in this group numbered 165 of which 141 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis. The death-rate from this cause is 1.84 as against 1.46 last year the last five-yearly average being 1.33.

Diseases of Digestive System.—Deaths referable to this system number 36, of which 5 were due to diarrhoea and enteritis and of these 3 occurred in children under one year of age, 9 were caused by gastric and duodenal ulcer, 3 by diseases of liver, 3 by appendicitis and 16 by other digestive conditions.

The number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under one year was 9 in 1950 and the last quinquennial mean is 9.

Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.—The deaths from diseases of this system totalled 19, of which 13 were due to nephritis and 6 to other conditions.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.—The Registrar General shows 3 deaths from this cause, all attributed to a condition other than sepsis. The following table gives the maternal death-rates for the period 1900-1951 and it will be seen that the figures show slight worsening over the previous three years :—

Period	Death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis	Death-rate from other Puerperal Causes	Maternal Death-rate
1900—1904	2.46	2.84	5.31
1905—1909	1.59	3.53	5.13
1910—1914	1.26	5.37	6.63
1915—1919	0.88	4.95	5.83
1920—1924	1.58	4.71	6.29
1925—1929	1.80	4.16	5.96
1930—1934	1.40	5.00	6.40
1935—1939	1.31	4.29	5.60
1940	0.59	4.78	5.37
1941	1.25	2.51	3.76
1942	1.19	2.99	4.18
1943	1.70	3.40	5.10
1944	0.00	2.88	2.88
1940—1944	0.94	3.31	4.25
1945	1.29	0.64	1.93
1946	0.00	2.92	2.92
1947	0.51	0.00	0.51
1948	0.00	0.57	0.57
1949	0.00	0.58	0.58
1945—1949	0.36	0.94	1.30
1950	0.59	0.59	1.19
1951	0.00	1.87	1.87

NOTE.—From 1940 onwards the figures in this table are calculated from the corrected number of births plus the corrected number of stillbirths.

The rate for 1951 still continues the recent satisfactory figures. There were 3 deaths definitely connected with pregnancy and parturition, one was a primipara who died under anaesthetic during a Caesarian Section, one was a case of post-partum haemorrhage on the district removed to hospital, one was a para eleven in poor general health with cardiac failure—pregnancy complicated by pre-eclampsia.

The maternal death-rate for Scotland is 1.1.

Diseases of Early Infancy and Congenital Malformations.—Deaths from these causes numbered 32 and may be classified as follows:—

Premature birth, 14 ; injury at birth, 8 ; asphyxia at birth, 2 ; debility, 1 ; erythroblastic foetalis, 3 ; congenital malformations, 4.

Last year's number was 40 and the average for the last five years is 51. Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the maternity and child welfare section of the report.

Violent Deaths.—These numbered 33 of which 1 was apparently suicidal (1 male) and 32 accidental (21 males and 11 females). The figures include 7 road transport accidents (6 males and 1 females). The corresponding figures for last year were 3 suicides (1 male and 2 females) and 41 other violent deaths (22 males and 19 females) including 9 road accidents (5 males and 4 female). The average of the last ten years is 3 deaths from suicide and 43 from other violence.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.—The following table gives comparison of the various rates in the Public Health Districts and the average age at death as calculated in this department:—

	A. East.	B. East Central.	C. West Central.	D. West.
Population,	17,734	23,163	16,482	19,246
Density per acre, ...	30.09	29.53	71.41	10.15
Birth-rate,	27.69	16.06	19.23	17.88
Infantile mortality rate,	27.56	50	37.38	30.56
General death-rate,	8.53	13.56	13.53	14.03
Tuberculosis death-rate,	0.90	0.69	0.79	0.62
Average age at death,	59	65	64	68

It should be remembered that these district figures are not comparable with those given previous to 1947 as the boundaries have had to be adjusted on account of movements of population due to housing schemes, etc.

Infectious Disease

During 1951 there were ascertained by the Department 2,463 cases of infectious disease, excluding 39 cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. This figure does not include tuberculosis, secondary pneumonia, venereal disease and scabies. The figures show a decrease over the previous year's total of 2,881 and is lower than the previous quinquennial average 2,637. There was no outstanding occurrence during the year.

Further information regarding infectious disease will be found in Tables V to VIII.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.—Ninety-one cases (excluding 6 cases unconfirmed) were notified with highest incidence in months of December and November. The incidence rate for the year is 1.19. Last year there were 233 cases and the average for the last five years is 240. There were no deaths.

There was no marked epidemic prevalence at any time and the cases on the whole were of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA.—Eight cases (excluding 21 cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed) were notified during the year, giving an incidence rate over the whole population of 0.10 as compared with 10 cases and a rate of 0.12 last year. There were no deaths.

CONTACTS:—When considered advisable throat swabbing of contacts was carried out and 7 persons were thus investigated with negative results.

IMMUNISATION:—This is discussed under the heading "Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation."

Diphtheria in immunised persons:—

Of the 8 confirmed cases 7 cases have never been immunised and 1 had a complete course of injections during the three preceding years.

TYPE OF ORGANISM:—Particulars as follows:—*gravis*, 2; *mitis*, 2; organism not typed, 2; *intermedius*, 1; *C. Diphtheriae* not isolated, 1. Toxaemia was mild in 3, moderate in 2 and severe in 3.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Two notifications were received but the diagnosis unconfirmed. Three cases which were admitted to Gateside Hospital as other infectious diseases were confirmed as enteric fever. Two were true typhoid fever and one para-typhoid B.

PNEUMONIA.—A total of 155 cases was discovered, 45 of acute primary type and 110 cases presumably secondary to some other infections. The highest incidence occurred in the months of January and December.

Last year's figure was 96 and the average for the last five years 93.

Ninety-three cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the number of deaths was thirty.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Seventeen cases were notified but in 5 cases diagnosis was altered. Three cases which were admitted to Gateside Hospital as other infectious diseases were confirmed as cases of this disease, making in all a confirmed total of fifteen.

Unfortunately no antidote has yet been discovered for the prevention of anterior poliomyelitis but it is to be hoped that in the reasonably near future the means of prevention will be discovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—One case of puerperal fever and 8 of puerperal pyrexia were notified. The 8 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred in Rankin Memorial Hospital, 2 of them having been sent in as emergencies and 3 were associated with mastitis. There was no definite cause of pyrexia found for the other cases, two of which were forceps deliveries. All cases were slight and reacted to chemotherapy. The case of puerperal fever was due to a vaginal gonorrhoeal infection.

SMALLPOX.—No cases were notified. Information regarding vaccination is given under the heading "Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation."

MALARIA.—Three cases were notified, but in two the diagnosis was not confirmed. Infection was contracted abroad.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, but all were unconfirmed. Greenock in spite of its population being very considerably overcrowded, is very fortunate in having no cases.

DYSENTERY.—Eight cases were notified but in 2 the diagnosis was not confirmed. Two cases which were admitted to Gateside Hospital as other infectious diseases were confirmed as dysentery.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—By the co-operation of general practitioners, parents and others, intimations were received concerning the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable and these are discussed below.

The figures cannot be regarded as complete but they afford a reasonably good index of incidence in the Burgh.

MEASLES (INCLUDING GERMAN MEASLES).—The number of cases intimated during the year was 1,103 giving an incidence rate of 14.39. Last year's figure was 158 cases and the rate 1.96, while the last five-yearly average was 785.

The disease was most prevalent in the months of June and July. Twenty-two cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths. Of the children under school age 617 were affected.

CHICKENPOX.—Seven hundred and two cases were intimated, the incidence being highest in the months of January, May and June. The number last year was 1,003, and the last five-yearly average 625.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Intimation was received concerning 157 cases. Last year's figure was 711 and the last quinquennial mean 394. The incidence rate was 2.05. Four patients were removed to hospital. The number of cases in children under five was seventy-eight. There were no deaths.

PREVENTION:—The figures for whooping cough immunisation are given under the heading "Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation."

MUMPS.—There were 306 cases intimated during the year. The incidence was highest in January and February. Last year cases numbered six hundred and forty-one.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS (Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice).—One case occurred during the year, a male adult, and was removed to hospital.

Scabies.—Most of the cases of scabies discovered were referred by the School Medical Service.

The numbers dealt with during the year were as follows :—

	Men.	Women and children under 14 years.
Number of persons treated,	6	11
Total attendances,	7	30

There has been no change in the procedure with regard to this disease. When a case is referred for treatment the affected household is visited and the family examined and treated, if necessary, wherever this is practicable. It would seem that there was a great reduction in the number of persons affected during the year, although full information cannot be said to be available.

Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—A total of 1,113 children were immunised against diphtheria, comprising 733 pre-school children and 377 over the age of five years. In addition, 1,392 children received maintenance doses, 319 of whom were under the age of five. All this work was carried out by the staff of the department.

Private practitioners have sent in returns of immunisation covering 342 children but it is possible that this is not the complete story as there is no obligation on the general practitioner to submit particulars of the immunisations he performs.

All the children under the age of eight were treated with alum precipitated toxoid (APT) while the others were given toxoid-antitoxin floccules (TAF). Schick testing has been abandoned, mainly because it was found that most children required inoculation and in any case the injections have caused only very minor upsets in a small proportion of the children treated.

Propaganda.—Very considerable publicity was given to the subject of diphtheria immunisation during the year by means of birthday letters, monthly press bulletins, publicity leaflets and press advertisements, together with the persistent efforts of health visitors. Schoolmasters and teachers were also most helpful and co-operative in the distribution of consent cards to children for recording parental consent.

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.—The use of the combined antigen against diphtheria and whooping cough has been greatly taken advantage of and a total of 500 children (included in the diphtheria immunisation figures given above) were treated. The use of this combined antigen was limited to children under the age of three and was not used in children who already had a history of whooping cough. It is usual in the clinics to offer the mother the choice of diphtheria immunisation alone or the combined antigen.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.—During 1951, 627 persons were successfully vaccinated against smallpox for the first time while 29 were found to be insusceptible. Of these approximately 552 were young children. In addition, 176 persons, mostly young adults, were successfully re-vaccinated, while 24 were re-vaccinated but without result.

Vermin Infestation

During 1951 six persons (2 children, 1 woman and 3 men) made 10 attendances at the cleansing station for treatment on account of infestation by head and body lice.

One hundred and fifty-four school children with 563 attendances attended a special clinic for the treatment of head infestation.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis has unfortunately continued to hold its place as a major problem in community health during 1951. The figures are considerably improved over those obtaining in 1950. It is to be hoped that the generous treatment accorded by the Corporation to those families who have a member suffering from tuberculosis will be continued in the future and that they will be given high priority in re-housing in the more ideal surroundings in the outskirts of the town, where there is more chance of healthy living and fresh air. It will be seen from the tables presented below, however, that the number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis during 1951 was almost double the average number for the years 1935 to 1940.

The notification figures are as follows :—

RESPIRATORY											
Average 1936-1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
128.8	152	159	195	202	180	181	263	277	273	236	215

NON-RESPIRATORY											
45	45	60	48	69	65	70	89	70	41	35	16

The following table shows the number of cases notified during 1951 and in which the diagnosis has been confirmed :—

		AGE-GROUPS									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	(Males)	1	7	15	9	30	20	11	28	2	123
	(Females)	3	7	5	10	35	15	10	4	—	89
	Total	4	14	20	19	65	35	21	32	2	212
Non-respiratory	(Males)	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	5
	(Females)	1	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	9
	Total	1	1	2	—	5	2	1	1	1	14
Respiratory and non- respiratory	(Males)	1	7	16	9	32	20	11	29	3	128
	(Females)	4	8	6	10	38	17	11	4	—	98
	Total	5	15	22	19	70	37	22	33	3	226

The following table shows the number of cases with their home residence in the area who received treatment in sanatoria or other institutions during the year :—

			NUMBER OF PATIENTS				
			In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Respiratory	Adults	Males	52	89	56	3	82
		Females	55	80	66	4	65
	Children	Males	5	14	11	2	6
		Females	9	8	10	2	5
Non-respiratory	Adults	Males	5	3	2	2	4
		Females	8	1	5	—	4
	Children	Males	10	—	2	2	6
		Females	8	1	3	—	6
Total			152	196	155	15	178

The Total number of notifications received by the Health Department was 231 so that in only five cases was the diagnosis not confirmed by the Tuberculosis Physician, three respiratory and two non-respiratory. Of respiratory cases the age groups chiefly affected were in both sexes the 15-25 and 25-35 years.

It will be seen that 191 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, both adults and children, were admitted to hospital during the year and this is a considerable improvement over the figures for 1950. Of the non-respiratory cases there has been a further drop over the figures for 1950 and it will be noted that the age group chiefly affected is the 15-25 year one. Five cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were admitted to institutions during the year. In this form of the disease hospital treatment is more easily obtainable although, from the community point of view the transmission of the infection does not arise to any extent.

The following table shows the total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the burgh :—

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included. Persons in sanatoria etc. are included in the figures for the area in which they have their home residence.)

Number of Cases in Age-Groups										
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
RESPIRATORY										
1. Sputum or other (M.)	—	—	—	—	14	27	18	21	—	80
material exam. (F.)	—	—	—	—	17	15	8	3	—	43
and tubercle bacilli found										
2. Sputum or other (M.)	—	—	1	1	33	27	24	30	7	123
material exam. (F.)	—	—	2	3	48	37	11	8	1	110
and tubercle bacilli never found										
3. Sputum or other (M.)	1	18	31	35	84	72	38	34	5	318
material not (F.)	2	12	36	34	130	85	40	14	1	354
examined										
TOTAL,	3	30	70	73	326	263	139	110	14	1028
NON-RESPIRATORY										
1. Abdominal (M.)	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
(F.)	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	6
2. Spine (M.)	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	8
(F.)	—	—	1	1	6	12	2	1	—	23
3. Bones and joints (M.)	—	1	4	6	12	4	3	—	—	30
exclusive of spine (F.)	—	—	4	6	8	3	1	—	—	22
4. Superficial (M.)	—	—	5	9	7	—	2	1	—	24
Glands (F.)	—	2	5	5	10	8	1	1	—	32
5. Lupus (M.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(F.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
6. Other parts or (M.)	—	1	1	1	4	—	4	—	—	11
organs (F.)	1	1	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	12
TOTAL,	1	6	26	32	54	36	14	4	—	173
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TOTALS	4	36	96	105	380	299	153	114	14	1201

B.C.G. INOCULATION.—

During 1949 the Department of Health arranged to make B.C.G. Vaccine available for use in the case of certain classes of the community, namely nurses, medical students and contacts of known cases and this Scheme, which, came into operation early in 1950 continued throughout 1951. Of the above classes only contacts of known cases are the concern of the Local Health Authority.

The following table shows the number of contacts tuberculin tested and the number of B.C.G. Vaccinations performed :—

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Successfully vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nurses	—	6	—	6	—	6
Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts	303	305	212	268	187	201
School Contacts	95	97	48	43	—	—
Others	1	—	1	—	1	—

B.C.G. Inoculation of School Leavers.

During the year application was made to the Department of Health for Scotland for permission to inaugurate a Scheme in the Burgh for the protective vaccination by B.C.G. of the school-leaving population. A similar application was made by the Burgh of Paisley and the County of Renfrew. Permission was granted by the Department of Health in July and by the end of the year the actual working details had been completed in readiness for the testing and vaccination to begin in the following January. The Area Tuberculosis Physician approved the procedure for the testing and vaccination and arrangements were made for the Local Tuberculosis Physician to act along with the Medical Officer of this Authority in the reading of the tests. Arrangements were also made for the maintaining, by this Authority, of a central register of records of all persons in the area who have had B.C.G. vaccination. This register will be kept in the Public Health Department but the records will be available to Officers of the Department of Health, Tuberculosis Physicians, medical practitioners and hospitals clinically concerned.

HOME VISITATION.—

Home visitation by health visitors of all tuberculous patients is now working smoothly and effectively. Advice and help is given by the health visitors on the many problems which arise when tuberculosis gains a foothold in a household.

SOCIAL SERVICE.—

The National Assistance Board continued to help patients under certain circumstances but could not deal with all of them.

In July of this year a Scheme for the provision of beds and bedding to necessitous cases, formulated under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, came into operation. In all beds and/or bedding were supplied to 15 males and 19 females during the year. Under the same section of the National Health Service Act clothing was provided in necessitous cases to children returning home after hospital treatment. Clothing thus supplied was issued to one male and three female children. In both the case of bed and bedding and of clothing a charge is made to the family, who pay according to their means after assessment on a graduated scale.

During the year 47 householders and 27 sub-tenants in those families where tuberculosis existed were re-housed either in new or rebuilt houses or in relet houses of such size as to allow the abating of overcrowding. This has proved a very useful contribution indeed to the solution of the difficulties of the tuberculosis patient and also of the general problem of tuberculosis in the community as a whole. The Greenock Corporation are to be congratulated on their broad vision in this matter.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Again this year some good progress can be reported but there continues to be a considerable degree of complacency in the population, especially in regard to diphtheria immunisation and vaccination against smallpox. It would also appear from the attendances at ante-natal clinics that there is a good deal of apathy amongst pregnant women who are inclined to disregard the attendant risks of pregnancy and who fail to make the best possible use of the facilities for their welfare placed at their disposal by the Local Authority. During the year there was a decrease in both the total number of women who attended and also the total number of attendances made.

The birth-rate of 20.4 is slightly higher than that for 1950 and is lower than the average for the last five years. Three maternal deaths occurred in the burgh in 1951 giving a maternal death rate of 1.87. This figure, is higher than the five-yearly average. The infantile mortality rate has again achieved a new low record at 36. The neo-natal rate of 22 is below that for 1950, the rate for all Scotland being 22.2. The average for the last five years being 29. The still-births numbered 41, giving a stillbirth rate of 27 as against an average of 31 for the last five years, the rate for all Scotland being 26.5.

The uptake of vitamin food supplements has been again unsatisfactory. At the end of the year the following were the actual percentages of the possible :—Orange juice, 20.5; cod liver oil, 21.7; vitamin tablets, 21.4. The uptake of these vitamin food supplements all show a decrease over the previous year.

It will be seen from the accompanying table that the number of persons receiving analgesia during confinement continues to be proportionately very considerable.

The Rankin Memorial Hospital, which is now under the Hospital Board administration, still takes its bookings of routine cases through the Health Department and, as formerly, this arrangement seems to be satisfactory to all purposes, although, of course, by no means all applicants are admitted to the hospital. Medical emergencies are, as formerly, admitted by the hospital staff direct and no emergency is ever refused admission. It is hoped in the near future that the Hospital Board will be able to open a further number of beds for the admission of maternity cases with a few beds reserved for gynaecological admissions. The total number of beds in the hospital will thus be approximately 56 but some of these will be reserved for cases from adjoining burghs.

The number of clinics available for maternity ante-natal and child welfare purposes remains as formerly, that is, four in number. It is hoped in the future to open a new clinic in the extension of the burgh.

The department again wishes to place on record its thanks to the Inspectors of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and to the Police Department for their ready co-operation and help.

BIRTHS.—

- (a) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence—live births; 1,562—stillbirths, 49. Total, 1,611
- (b) Total number of births in (a) occurring in institutions including private maternity homes) 782
- (c) Total number of births in (a) occurring at home 829
- (d) Number of births in (c) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scot.) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at con- fine- ment.	Doctor engaged and not present at con- fine- ment.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and Midwife eng'd.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	With- out doctor or mid- wife	
(a) Midwives em- ployed by the Authority	52	590	1	—	—	—	643
(b) Midwives em- ployed by Vol- untary Organi- sations under arrangements made by the Authority	27	146	2	—	—	—	175
(c) Midwives em- ployed by Hos- pital Boards of Management under arrange- ments made by the Authority with the Reg- ional Hospital Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Private prac- tising mid- wives	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
(c) Totals ...	79	736	3	11	—	—	829

(e) Medical Aid under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scot.) Act, 1915.

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under that Act,, by a Midwife :—

(i) for Domiciliary Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) for Institutional Cases	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... nil

(f) Administration of Analgesics :—

(i) No. of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland :—	
(a) No. in (i) employed on Local Health Authority Work	12
(b) Not employed on Local Health Authority Work	—
(ii) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year	—
(iii) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1951,	18
(a) No. in (iii) in use by Domiciliary midwives employed on Local Health Authority work (including those in use by Hospital Midwives undertaking Domiciliary cases),	18
(b) No. in (iii) in use by Domiciliary midwives not employed on Local Health Authority work	—
(iv) No. of sets on order at 31st December, 1951	—
(v) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	474
(vi) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	302
(g) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1951	nil

STILLBIRTHS.—

Number of stillbirths (births of dead children)	49
Stillbirth rate	27.00

All of these were investigated as they occurred and the factors discovered may be classified as follows :—

(1) Hazards of birth	18—36.7%
Prolonged labour, 3 ; Malpresentation, 3 ; prolapsed cord, 4 ; contracted pelvis, 2 ; precipitate labour, 2 ; birth injury, 4	
(2) Causes pre-existing at birth	31—63.3%
(a) Foetal abnormality	6—12.2%
(b) Pre-existing condition of mother	25—51.1%
Toxaemia, 4 ; Placenta praevia, 2 ; accidental haemorrhage, 1 ; ante-partum haemorrhage, 2 ; Rh. antibodies, 4 ; prematurity, 1 ; macerated, 1 ; unknown, 1.	

Of the stillbirths in group (1) 9 cases were booked for the Rankin Memorial Hospital and 2 cases had refused hospital confinement but were sent into hospital as emergencies at the time of confinement. In the remaining 7 cases there was nothing to indicate ante-natally that there would be any difficulty at the confinement in 5 of them. They were as follows :—2 precipitate labours, B.B.A.'s; 1 prolapse cord—doctor present at confinement; 1 cerebral injury following an apparently normal confinement; 1 prolonged labour removed to hospital. The remaining two cases were breech deliveries, one of which was sent into the Rankin Memorial Hospital after failure to complete delivery at home. In only these two latter cases could the advisability of hospital booking have been foreseen.

The stillbirths due to foetal deformity had no history of virus infection during pregnancy. Of the 4 cases of toxæmia 3 terminated spontaneously in premature macerated stillbirths—2 of these cases had been booked for hospital and received adequate ante-natal care—the third case was sent into hospital the mother also suffering from cardiac disease. The fourth case was a twin pregnancy and had also been booked for hospital and terminated spontaneously at the 8th month—the other twin surviving for 29 hours.

One of the cases of placenta prævia was sent into the Rankin Memorial Hospital from the district and the other from Dunoon as an emergency, both cases being full term with no history of previous hæmorrhage to indicate placenta prævia.

The case of accidental hæmorrhage occurred in a para. 9 sent into Rankin Memorial Hospital from the district—no associated toxæmia.

The case of ante-partum hæmorrhage was booked for Rankin Memorial Hospital—a primipara pregnancy terminating at 37 weeks.

Three of the Rh. negative mothers had had babies at their previous pregnancies that had died of jaundice on the 2nd, 4th and 7th days. Their pregnancies terminated on this occasion as follows :—

- 1 at 30 weeks—macerated hydrops foetalis.
- 1 at 36 weeks—macerated hydrops foetalis.
- 1 at 37 weeks—macerated erythroblastosis foetalis.

The fifth case was a twin pregnancy, the stillbirth being a case of hydrops foetalis and the other twin surviving after having received a blood transfusion. All these cases had been booked for hospital.

The premature stillbirth occurred at 30 weeks, the patient having booked the doctor and midwife only a few weeks previously so that she had had no ante-natal care.

In the 11 cases of macerated stillbirths for which no cause could be found 3 were primiparae, 3 were para 2, 2 were para 4, 2 were para 5 and 1 was para 9 with 2 previous miscarriages and 2 premature births.

The case in the unknown group followed a perfectly normal confinement. 63% of the stillbirths are due to unknown causes and although treatment is prompt in certain cases, e.g. toxæmias, accidental hæmorrhage, placenta prævias, these cases often occur prematurely and thus add to the risk of stillbirth if the pre-existing condition has not already killed the baby.

The majority of abnormal confinements appear to have been booked for the hospital so that the stillbirth rate cannot be attributed to lack of obstetrical care.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—

Number of deaths of children under 1 year, 56

Rate per 1,000 births, 36

Number of deaths and rates per 1,000 births classified according to age groups and causes of deaths :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS						Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4 weeks—3 months	3 months—6 months	6 months—12 months			
Premature Birth	12	2	—	—	—	14	8.97	
Injury at Birth	5	1	—	—	—	6	3.85	
Asphyxia at Birth	2	—	—	—	—	2	1.28	
Debility	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.64	
Congenital Malformations	3	1	—	—	—	4	2.56	
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.92	
Pneumonia	—	1	1	5	1	8	5.13	
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	—	2	2.56	
Other Respiratory Infections	—	—	1	—	1	2	2.56	
Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.64	
Diarrhoea	—	—	2	1	—	3	1.92	
Other Digestive Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.64	
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.64	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.64	
Other Infections	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.64	
Overlaying	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.64	
Unknown	1	—	4	—	—	5	3.20	
Total Deaths	26	9	9	8	4	56	—	
Rate per 1,000 Births	16.67	5.77	5.77	5.13	2.56	35.90	38.43	

MATERNAL MORTALITY :—

Number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement, ... 3

Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis,

Maternal death-rate, 1.87

HOME VISITATION. —

The number of visits paid by health visitors during the year was as follows:

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
Expectant mothers	—	—
Children under 1 year of age	1,538	27,077
Children between the ages of 1 and 5	1,475	20,868
Tuberculosis cases	232	3,189
Other cases	366	366
Total visits paid		51,500

Number of infants at age of 6 months found to be :—

(i) Breast fed,	192
(ii) Partially breast fed,	129
(iii) Artificially fed,	1,075

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
i) Number of clinics at end of year provided by local health authority,	4	4
(ii) Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies,	—	—
(iii) Total number of women who attended	407	167
(iv) Total number of attendances made by women during year,	1,205	358

Ante-Natal Cases.—The number of first attendances was 374 and of subsequent attendances 861.

The following conditions were found :—

I. Existing before pregnancy.

(a) Anaemia and debility,	41
(b) Gynaecological conditions,	5
(c) Hypertension,	2
(d) Respiratory disease,	4
(e) Cardiac disease,	3
(f) Venereal disease,	2
(g) Exophthalmic goitre	1

All the above mothers gave birth to live babies. Groups (c) to (g) were recommended for admission to the Rankin Memorial Hospital in addition to some in group (a).

In all 50 mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic were recommended for admission to the Rankin Memorial Hospital for medical and obstetric reasons.

II. Associated with pregnancy.

(a) Malpresentation,	9
(b) Toxaemia,	18
(c) Multiple pregnancy,	1
(d) Hyperemesis	1
(e) Hydramnios	1

In group (a) all were multiparae—versions were performed and eight had normal confinements and live babies. One case was associated with hydramnios and was removed to Rankin Memorial Hospital where a Caesarian section was performed and resulted in a live birth.

In group (b) 12 cases were admitted to Rankin Memorial Hospital, six of these being mild cases. Eleven terminated in spontaneous deliveries and live births and one had a Caesarian section and a live birth. The other six cases were confined at home, one terminating in a premature live birth, one in a stillbirth and the remaining four in live births.

In group (c) this case had a normal confinement at home.

In group (d) this case was admitted to Rankin Memorial Hospital for ante-natal care, terminating in a live birth.

In group (e) this case was confined at home and had a live birth.

Post-Natal Cases.—N.B.—Domiciliary confinement cases should have post-natal examinations by their own doctors and hospital confinement cases should return to the hospital for a post-natal examination.

The figure given for post-natal cases is not a correct figure as it does not mean that a proper post-natal examination (vaginal examination) has been carried out. It has always been put incorrectly in the Greenock Annual Report and really means the number of mothers who have been questioned or treated for minor defects, e.g. anaemia.

A few proper post-natal examinations are carried out on patients who for some reasons have not had this examination.

Rhesus Factor Examinations. Examination for the Rhesus factor was made at the ante-natal clinics in 269 cases, of which 54 or 20% were Rhesus negative. Antibodies were found in one case in titre of 1 in 512. The patient was a para 4, her third child having died at 7 days of jaundice. This patient was booked for the Rankin Memorial Hospital and had a stillborn macerated foetus—stillbirth due to erythroblastosis foetalis. It was intended to induce the patient before term and do replacement transfusion on the infant but she defaulted from the clinic and intrauterine death occurred before she was seen again.

Of the fifty-four Rhesus negative mothers 22 were primiparae, 10 were para 2, 7 were para 3, 7 were para 4 (including case above), 4 were para 5, 1 was para 6, and 3 were para 7.

None had had antibodies present in previous confinements except case above.

Seven had had previous miscarriages, one a stillbirth and one a premature birth.

The miscarriages had been followed by normal births and the stillbirth was not associated with Rhesus findings. All the confinements resulted in live births except the case mentioned above.

P.S.—The total number of blood tests taken was 281 on 269 patients—some tests were repeated.

Tests are repeated at 34 weeks for antibodies.

Any patient with antibodies is booked for hospital, as is also any case where the history is suspicious, e.g. jaundice of previous infant or stillbirths.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.—

(1) No. of Clinics at the end of the year provided by the Local Health Authority	4
(2) No. of children who first attended clinics during the year and who on the date of first attendance were :—	
(a) under 1 year,	855
(b) over 1 year,	144
(3) Total number of attendances during the year by children who at the end of the year were :—	
(a) under 1 year,	6,651
(b) over 1 year,	2,475

The chief work at the clinic is advice on infant feeding and management of the infant, minor ailments being treated at the clinic.

The following cases were referred for hospital and specialist treatment :—

Greenock Royal Infirmary, 51 ; Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 24 ; Eye Infirmary, 12 ; Skin Specialist, 8 ; Orthopaedic clinic, 3 ; Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, 10 ; Gateside Hospital, 6.

The following minor ailments were encountered :—

Malnutrition, 62 ; Rickets, 2 ; Congenital abnormalities, 12 ; Mental defect, 3.

Appropriate action was taken in each case.

Number of children immunised against diphtheria (APF),	17
Number of maintenance injections	17
Number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined antigen)	322
Number of children successfully vaccinated,	307
Number of children unsuccessfully vaccinated,	22

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.—

Corporation Dental Clinics.—The dental sessions for mothers and young children were resumed during the year at Wellpark Clinic and Hillend Clinic. The following were the relevant figures :—

	Hillend Mothers	Wellpark Children
Examined	28	65
Treated	27	63

Other Special Centres,—

Children Treated

Greenock Eye Infirmary,	....	....	....	....	216
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital,	..	....	..	....	395
Greenock Royal Infirmary,	..	.	.	....	974
Corporation Ultra-violet light clinic,	-	-	-	..	73

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES.—There is no provision of this nature by the local authority, but use has been made on occasion of the voluntary institution Mission Coast Homes, Saltcoats, which has twenty-two beds for ante-natal and post-natal cases and thirty-two cots, and also the Glasgow and West of Scotland Seaside Homes, Dunoon.

Three mothers and three toddlers were admitted to the Saltcoats Homes and one mother and toddler to the Dunoon Homes, during the year, for a period of approximately two weeks.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND CHILDREN'S HOMES.—There is no residential nursery in the burgh. There is a Children's Home able to house 20 children, but that is under the administration of the Children Committee. A certain number of children are admitted for short periods on account of domestic or other difficulty at home so that some of the problems encountered under Child Welfare can be at least partially solved by this means.

PREMATURE BABIES.—Special equipment was sent out for 27 cases, of these four were cases of twins, making a total of 31 babies. One of the babies was sent to the Greenock Royal Infirmary on the fourth day, the remaining 30 babies were cared for at home.

The following is the relevant information regarding the babies :—

Birth Weight	No.	Condition at Birth	No. of Neo-Natal Deaths	Time of Death			
				Within 24 hrs.	Under 1 wk.	Under 2 wks.	Under 1 mth.
Under 2 lbs.	2	Very Feeble	2	—	2	—	—
2-2½ lbs.	2	Very Feeble	1	—	—	1	—
2½-3½ lbs.	4	2 Feeble	1	—	1	—	—
3½-4½ lbs.	5		1	—	—	1	—
4½-5½ lbs.	17		1	—	1	—	—

Of the thirty babies six died before two weeks. Four of these were under 3½ lbs. and feeble at birth. None of these deaths were the result of infection and were probably due to the poor condition at birth.

The results show the value of the special equipment provided and have been achieved by the work and co-operation of the doctors and parents of the premature infant.

ILLEGITIMATE BABIES.—The number of illegitimate births registered in 1951 was 62. One of these babies has since died, one has been adopted and five mothers left Greenock with their babies. The remaining 55 babies remain in Greenock under the care of their mothers.

Two of the mothers have since married the fathers of the children and eight receive financial assistance from the fathers, who live with them. Two of the mothers are working, in one case the infant is in the Day Nursery and the other is cared for by the grandmother. Several mothers say they intend to look for work shortly. The remaining mothers look after their babies themselves, most of them with the help of the grandmother. One mother is of low mentality and one is nearly blind, both living in poor conditions. All were first births except five and in three of these cases the father lives with and supports the mother and illegitimate children. The illegitimate children are as well cared for as legitimate children but in some cases the housing conditions are poor and the standard of living low.

The large majority of the children are well nourished.

The Local Authority does all it can to help the mother of the illegitimate child to keep the child, if she so desires, by arranging for admission to the Day Nursery, should the mother need to go to work and have no relatives or friends to look after the child. If the mother is homeless or her housing conditions are poor she is always admitted to the hospital for the confinement. If the mother is unable to or unsuitable to keep the child, arrangements are made by the Children's Officer for the adoption of the child.

DAY NURSERY AND TODDLERS' PLAYGROUNDS.—The Day Nursery, Bawhirley Road, still remains the only children's nursery in the burgh and no change in the arrangements have been made during the year. The places are still fully taken up and there is a very considerable waiting list.

The Nursery is approved for the training of nursery nurses under arrangements made by the Scottish Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

The average daily attendance was 56.1, 10.4 in respect of under two years of age and 45.7 for the 2-5 age group.

In addition to this there are now three toddlers' playgrounds for children aged 2-5 years, each having two sessions of three hours per day from Mondays to Fridays inclusive. There are forty places in each playground, and all were taken up at the end of the year, while a small waiting list existed for each playground. The Lynedoch Street Toddlers' Playground, at the north end of Lynedoch Street, was opened in April for the central part of the town.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.—No applications for registrations were received under the above-named Act.

DOMESTIC HELPS.—At the end of the year 12 women were employed, all on part-time duty.

The number of helps provided during the year was 78 and the average period of service was approximately 12 days.

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937 and National Health Services (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Under the Corporation's Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme 13 whole-time municipal midwives were employed at the end of the year. They conducted 55.7% of all confinements in the burgh and worked in co-operation with a doctor in each case.

The following are the relevant figures : —

Number of confinements conducted,	818
Number of ante-natal visits,	6,545
Number of post-natal visits (routine),	13,974
Number of special post-natal visits, ...	376
Deaths of babies, within 14 days of birth,	15
Stillbirths,	14
Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum,	4
Cases of puerperal sepsis,	1
Deaths from puerperal sepsis,	—
Cases of puerperal pyrexia,	8

All the midwives on the staff are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and every patient has had the opportunity of this service. Eighteen sets of the Minnitt type of apparatus were in use.

Medical assistance was called under the 1915 Act in one emergency, an ante-natal case.

One notification of stillbirth and one death was received as required by the Central Midwives Board and the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations.

The scheme was under the direct supervision of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Child Welfare) who controls the arrangements.

Midwives (Scotland) Acts

All the midwifery in the burgh conducted in the patient's own home is now carried out by midwives employed by the Local Health Authority.

Sixteen midwives in all notified their intention to practice within the burgh but only 14 were actually in practice.

At the end of the year only two private midwives were engaged in midwifery practice and these acted mainly as maternity nurses. Both of these private midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

School Health Service

PRESENT ORGANISATION.—

Every child has a routine medical examination at the ages of 5, 9, 13, and 16 if still at school. This enables unsuspected or untreated defects to be detected, and the appropriate action to be taken. Tests of sight and hearing are also carried out when the child is 7 years old. The parents are notified of any defects found and their co-operation sought in the carrying out of any treatment necessary. There is also an opportunity on these occasions for answering any questions which may occur to the parents regarding the general health or welfare of their children, and for advice to be given in matters relating to hygiene. Frequent additional visits, termed "Non-Routine," "Following-up," etc., are made by the nurses to the schools. During these visits they are notified of any abnormality suspected or found by parent or teacher in a child, and they also ascertain that treatment previously recommended is being carried out, and supervise the cleanliness of the children, and the state of their clothing, etc. Visits are made to the parents' homes whenever necessary, that advice may be given or information obtained regarding home circumstances or illness in the family, which may have caused a child's treatment to be neglected.

Minor Ailment Clinics are also held daily, the School Medical Officer being in attendance at these twice weekly. Specialist Clinics for Skin, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Orthopaedic defects are also regularly held and attended by consultant physicians and surgeons. Special services, such as speech therapy and remedial exercises are also carried out by trained personnel.

An audiometric survey is carried out annually on children of certain age-groups in order to detect unsuspected or untreated cases of deafness. During the Session 1951-52 all children born in 1944 were so tested. Those who showed signs of hearing defect were referred to the School Medical Officer, and later, if necessary, to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. Further tests were performed after treatment had been carried out.

The physically and mentally handicapped children in Glenburn School, at Holeburn Occupational Centre, and in Garvel School for deaf children are also under close medical supervision, and are frequently examined and advised. Certain special cases are also examined by the School Medical Officer—such as those thought to be unfit for education in an Ordinary School, and those going to Camp, or applying for Employment Licences. Others are referred because of non-attendance at school, or prior to being sent to Approved Schools, etc.

The general state of each school with regard to sanitation, washing and dining facilities, heating, light and ventilation and cleanliness, etc., is supervised by the School Medical Officer, and reported on annually.

The above work has been carried out regularly throughout the Session 1951-52.

COMMENTS.—

(1) **Nutrition.**—This is of a very good standard on the whole, even in children with poor homes and somewhat careless parents. No doubt school meals and milk, and the Government distribution of cod liver oil and orange juice to young children, along with continued health propaganda through various sources, have contributed considerably towards this state.

(2) **General Health and Care.**—The general health of the great majority of children is good. Extra care is needed in some instances, particularly with cases of ear trouble (where the importance of early treatment must be stressed), and eye defects. A certain number of children fail to wear the

glasses prescribed for them, or to have them repaired when broken, while a few still default in attendance at Clinics despite repeated written requests and visits from the nurses, etc. Adequate sleep is an important factor for the children's health, and too many keep late hours.

(3) **Cleanliness.**—This is of a satisfactory standard in most cases, although improvement is necessary in some, and a minority (fortunately small) remain incorrigible. Feet and heads need special attention in this respect. A proportion of heads are still neglected, and infected with nits, despite frequent instruction to children and parents, and home visiting, etc. Cleansing of heads is done in clinics when it cannot be achieved at home. Body infestation is fortunately rare. The children in the infant classes are, in general, the best cared for with regard to cleanliness, while those of the "middle" age groups (i.e., approximately 7 to 12 years old), form the worst group, being less under the direct supervision of the mother.

(4) **Clothing.**—Most parents seem to have a good idea of the reasonable type of garments to be worn, allowing freedom of movement and no constriction of limbs or body. As few layers of clothing should be worn as are compatible with comfort. There is a need for more washing and mending of clothing in some cases. As regards footwear, strong leather shoes give better support to the growing foot than sandals or sandshoes for regular wear, and are in the long run more economical. "Sneakers" and boots should not be worn all day, and wellingtons should be kept for rain. A number of children wear ragged sandshoes in wet weather, a factor which predisposes to respiratory infections.

(5) **Condition of Schools.**—The standard of cleanliness in the schools has been well maintained, and the general state of hygiene is good. Washing facilities are adequate in most schools, and the teachers encourage the children to use these. Matters such as heating and lighting have been satisfactory in almost all cases, and attention has been given where they were otherwise.

FIGURES FOR SESSION 1951-1952.

Average Number of Children on the Rolls.

Ordinary schools	13,352
Glenburn School—Physical Division	85
Mental Division	163
Sight-saving class	20
Total	268
Garvel (Oral School for the Deaf)	15
Holeburn School (Occupational Centre)	20
Total	13,655

Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse).

Number of children examined :—

Nursery Class (Craigicknowes School)	24
Entrants (5 years old plus)	1,194
Second Age Group (9 years old plus)	1,184
Third Age Group (13 years old plus)	1,248
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years old plus)	118
Total	3,768
7 Years Old Group (vision only)	1,173
Grand Total	4,941

Defects Discovered at Routine Examinations.

		Nursery School
Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth	529	1
Number of children with minor defects (other than above) where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks	815	4
Number of children with more serious defects	40	—
Total	1,357	5

Note.—The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed and advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examinations (Nurse.)

Treatment required and parent informed	2,318
No action required	2,696
Total	5,014

Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examination :—

Uncleanliness of Head	982
Uncleanliness of Body	155
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	183
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear	66
	1,386
Defect of Vision	408
Other Defects	524
Total	2,318

Examinations for Special Purposes.

(a) for Employment Licences (Doctor)	105
(b) for Residential Camp Schools (Doctor and Nurse)	399
(c) Re-examinations „ „ „ „	439
(d) Home visits (nurse)	963

CLINICS.—**A. Minor Ailments Clinic.**

	Attendances	No of children
Number of Attendances	9,170	1,867
Nature of cases :—		
(i) Cuts, bruises, injuries, etc.	303	110
(ii) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat	3,181	377
(iii) Diseases of Eye	793	157
(iv) Diseases of skin	4,893	1,223

B. Doctor's Inspection Clinic.

Number of special cases examined	1,152
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C. Eye Specialist's Clinic.

Number of children examined	388
Number of children re-examined	192
Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	302
Number of children treated otherwise or advised	86

D. Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists' Clinic.

Number of children examined	285 (attendances 597)
Cases of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	151
Operations advised	84

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts and Bruises		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Others		Totals	
		Cas.	Att.	Cas.	Att.	Cas.	Att.	Cas.	Att.	Cas.	Att.	Cas.	Att.
The Academy	923	—	—	5	14	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	19
Ardgowan	519	—	—	17	35	4	53	13	60	—	—	34	148
Belville Place	585	—	—	28	233	2	11	17	34	—	—	47	278
Craigieknowes	373	15	38	21	105	16	99	127	586	2	2	181	830
Finnart	625	—	—	4	62	2	32	13	47	—	—	19	141
Garvel	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Glenburn	265	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	15	—	—	6	17
High	841	—	—	2	27	1	1	6	20	—	—	9	48
Holeburn	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlanders' Academy	599	—	—	9	48	1	3	18	98	1	1	29	150
Hillend	522	5	18	5	43	8	16	29	113	2	2	49	192
Holmscroft	533	1	4	16	240	2	5	32	120	1	1	52	370
The Lady Alice	659	—	—	19	66	8	103	48	204	—	—	75	373
Ladyburn	650	5	17	13	152	6	31	71	288	3	3	108	491
Mearns Street	702	—	—	23	74	5	30	13	53	1	1	42	158
The Mount	599	3	6	4	61	5	11	17	89	1	1	30	168
Ravensraig	190	—	—	20	66	3	10	5	16	—	—	28	92
St. Columba's	703	—	—	2	127	3	11	6	22	—	—	11	160
St. Lawrence Boys'	483	28	73	28	630	11	41	162	722	3	3	232	1,469
St. Lawrence Girls'	534	21	54	38	262	38	151	105	497	4	4	206	968
St. Mary's Patrick Street	1,515	10	23	20	84	11	39	104	405	6	6	151	557
" Annexe	—	2	3	2	133	4	35	34	85	4	4	46	260
" Ingleston Huts	—	2	14	1	3	1	1	8	6	—	—	12	86
St. Mary's Infants'	1,018	—	—	19	76	1	11	24	144	—	—	44	231
" Girls'	—	4	10	38	210	10	46	38	179	1	1	91	446
St. Mungo's	782	14	43	33	430	14	51	166	570	6	6	233	1,100
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	451	—	—	158	451
Totals	13,655	110	303	377	3,181	157	793	1,223	4,893	35	35	1,902	9,205

Venereal Diseases

The number of new cases of suspected venereal disease resident in the burgh who attended local clinics during the year was as follows :—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Chancroid		Other Venereal Conditions.		Non-Venereal Conditions.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	4	15	7	1	—	1	—	10	9

The total number of new cases dealt with at the clinics, including outside areas, was :—

8	9	40	10	1	—	3	—	16	10
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The total number of cases dealt with at the clinics during the year (including those from outside areas, was as given below :—

49	35	59	13	1	—	3	—	1	14
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Of the above figures the following left off attendance (a) before completion of treatment and (b) after completion of treatment, but before test of cure.

(a)	8	16	18	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

The staffing of the male clinic had been taken over by the Regional Hospital Board in 1948, but the female clinic continues to be served by medical officers of this department, by arrangement with the Board.

Considerable propaganda continued to be used in connection with this matter, posters being shown on hoardings and in public lavatories throughout the burgh and the dock area.

Arrangements were made to follow-up defaulters from treatment, by the staff of the department, on request from clinic medical officers.

Hospital Accommodation and Ambulance Arrangements

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are still in the main admitted to Gateside Hospital although there is now, through the operations of the Regional Hospital Board, a better opportunity than heretofore of getting cases into other hospitals when the local hospital cannot admit. On the other hand Gateside Hospital is now admitting many cases from other districts and this to a considerable extent restores the balance.

The previous arrangement, whereby removal of patients suffering from infectious disease was carried out during office hours through the agency of this department, has been continued, to the mutual advantage of medical practitioners and the department, in so far as preliminary notification and request for removal are effected at the same time and prompt action can therefore be taken without delay.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Hospital during the year :—

Disease	Remaining 31/12/50	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining 31/12/51
Scarlet Fever	14	90	89	—	15
Enteric Fever	6	3	8	—	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	15	16	—	—
Erysipelas	1	2	2	—	1
Pneumonia	4	93	81	2	14
Tuberculosis	28	60	44	11	33
Dysentery	—	5	5	—	—
Diphtheria	—	8	7	—	1
Mumps	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Malaria	—	1	1	—	—
Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	—	22	21	—	1
Chickenpox	—	4	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	4	2	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—
Typhoid Carrier	—	1	1	—	—
Tonsillitis	1	9	10	—	—
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	1	4	5	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	4	47	39	3	9
Bacterial Endocarditis	1	—	1	—	—
Rheumatism	1	—	1	—	—
Respiratory Catarrh	—	1	1	—	—
Dehydration	—	1	1	—	—
Bronchitis	—	5	5	—	—
Pyogenic Infection of Neck	—	1	1	—	—
Infective Stomatitis	—	3	3	—	—
Pleurisy	—	4	4	—	—
Rheumatic Choreia	—	1	1	—	—
Laryngo Tracheo-Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis	—	7	6	1	—
Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage	—	1	1	—	—
Landry's Paralysis	—	1	1	—	—
Pyelitis	—	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	6	6	—	—
Laryngitis	—	3	3	—	—
Erythema Multiforme	—	2	2	—	—
Sinus Infection	—	1	1	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	—	1	1	—	—
Anaemia	—	1	1	—	—
Otorrhoea	—	1	1	—	—
Convulsions	—	1	1	—	—
Adenitis	—	1	1	—	—
Anxiety Hysteria	—	2	2	—	—
Constipation	—	1	1	—	—
Gonococcal Proctitis	—	1	1	—	—
Neurasthenic Headache	—	1	1	—	—
Sore Throat	—	1	1	—	—
Hypertension	—	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	2	2	—	—
Chorea	—	1	1	—	—
Pharyngitis	—	1	1	—	—
Pleural Effusion	—	3	2	—	1
Neurosis following Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—
Dietary Upset	—	1	1	—	—
Cellulitis of Neck	—	2	2	—	—
Agranulocytic Angina	—	1	1	—	—
Psychosis	—	1	1	—	—
Mesenteric Adenitis	—	1	1	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—
Pulmonary Congestion	—	1	1	—	—
Acidosis	—	1	1	—	—
Henoch's Purpura	—	2	1	—	1
Otitis Media	—	1	1	—	—
Thrombo-Cytopenic Purpura	—	1	1	—	—
Alveolar Abscess	—	1	1	—	—
Idiopathic Convulsions	—	1	1	—	—
Abscess of Face	—	1	1	—	—
Bronchial Asthma	—	1	1	—	—
Disseminated Sclerosis	—	1	—	—	1
Congestive Cardiac Failure	—	1	—	—	1
	62	450	411	17	81

The diagnosis shown above are the findings of the hospital staff

Ambulance Arrangements.—

Removal of all cases was continued by the St. Andrew and Red Cross Scottish Ambulance Service. Under this system no difficulties have been experienced in the prompt removal of cases.

Home Nursing

An agreement is in force with the Greenock District Nursing Association whereby that body undertakes to carry on the home nursing service on behalf of the Corporation.

During 1951, 1,116 cases were attended and 26,910 visits were made by the nursing staff while 233 nursing appliances were loaned to households requiring them. Three cars belonging to the Association were available,

Registration of Nursing Homes

Under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1938, only the Glenville Nursing Home, Ravenscraig, is registered. Inspection was carried out during the year and conditions found to be satisfactory.

In addition three institutions were exempted from the provisions of the Act. These were :—Little Sisters' of the Poor, Medical Aid Home, and the Children's Convalescent Home.

Bacteriological Examinations

All Specimens for investigation were examined at Hawkhead Emergency Laboratory, Paisley. Some of these were sent by this department and others by hospitals and medical practitioners in the burgh. The figures are as follows :—

Tuberculosis Clinic,	479
Gateside Hospital,	227
Larkfield Hospital,	188
Rankin Memorial Hospital,	40
Ravenscraig Hospital,	234
Royal Infirmary,	64
Eye Infirmary,	—
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital,	6
Health Department,	50
General practitioners,	218

Special measures by the laboratories and the use of express post have removed many of the previous difficulties of delay in receiving results and the service is now functioning more promptly and efficiently.

Port Sanitary Administration

During the year the routine arrangements continued whereby Greenock Port Authority administered the provisions of the Port Sanitary Regulations in relation to the shipping in the port.

The number of vessels boarded by the staff of this department was 122 as compared with 134 last year. In four instances where ships had arrived from infected ports the crew was mustered and medically inspected. Three cases were removed to hospital.

The goods carried in 54 ships included sugar, molasses, palm kernels, ground nuts, copra, tobacco, iron ore, and crude oil. Fifteen ships docked for overhaul, 3 for bunkers, 22 for loading, 1 for ballast, 1 for towing purposes, while in addition 26 weather ships docked in the Great Harbour, which is their base.

A general examination of the crews living spaces was carried out in each ship and in most cases the sanitary condition was found to be satisfactory. In others defects were pointed out for appropriate action.

Deratization.—Every ship which entered the harbours was surveyed for rat infestation and during the year under review trapping was found necessary in 13 ships, 92 rats being recovered.

Sixteen of the ships had valid deratization certificates, 71 valid exemption certificates and 8 had certificates which were not valid (2 deratization and 6 exemption) while 1 had no certificate of any kind. In 6 cases certificates were issued and in 3 the ship sailed without renewal of the certificate. The ocean weather ships do not require a certificate.

Five deratization certificates were issued, 2 after fumigation with hydrogen cyanide and 3 after trapping had been carried out. In addition 39 exemption certificates were issued. Including the 44 ships, to which a certificate of some sort was given, were certain ships not mentioned above, for example new ships, coasters and some which had arrived in the previous year. In addition certificates were also issued to certain ships whose current certificate was still valid.

Twenty-three passengers were landed from those ships which carry cargo for discharge at the various docks. Three seamen were removed to Gateside Hospital suffering from infectious disease.

Passenger Liners.—During the year regular trans-Atlantic sailings which were resumed last year continued during the summer and autumn months of this year. In all 2,865 passengers were landed at this port. One passenger was admitted to Gateside Hospital with Heart Disease.

In addition to the foregoing, two navymen were admitted to Gateside Hospital (1 with chickenpox and 1 with glandular fever).

Registration of the telegraphic address "Portelth, Greenock" was renewed during the year.

Disinfection

The primary purpose of the Disinfecting Station is to render safe by disinfection, and in some cases washing, clothes which have been in contact with persons suffering from infectious disease.

Of late years, however, this function has been very greatly extended and the plant is now largely used to disinfect and wash articles of equipment used by the Health Department in its various activities, for example, office towels, home helps overalls, coats and sheets, etc., from clinics, bedding from premature baby cots and a large proportion of the clothing used in the Day Nursery.

This work is considered essential to the conduct of the department and some of the problems which arise would be almost impossible of solution by any other means.

The total number of articles dealt with was 19,783, as follows:—

General infectious disease	1,781
Tuberculosis	2,532
Vermin infestation	457
Scabies	42
Special cases (not infectious or parasitic)	460
Health department, general purposes	14,454
Destruction by request	62

Total	19,788
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Of the above numbers 3,106 articles were disinfected by steam and 16,620 by disinfectant solution.

It will be seen that disinfectant solution is largely used while pressure steam disinfection is resorted to only where it is considered absolutely necessary.

The staff consists of a Station Disinfecting Officer, a boiler fireman and 2 washerwomen and the buildings provide a garage for the department's van and some storage accommodation.

Reception House

The Reception House is still retained as a useful part of the department's premises. It is looked after by a non-resident caretaker and is maintained in a state of partial preparedness as part of the arrangements to deal with sudden and unforeseen emergencies in relation to which temporary accommodation might be required for homeless people.

One room is let to a general practitioner as a consulting room.

Part of the building is also used as a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, and as a minor ailments clinic by the School Medical Service.

In the same curtilage is the Craigieknowes Toddlers' Playground, so that the buildings form a convenient unit for varied activities.

Food Supply

MILK AND DAIRIES.—There are 7 registered cowsheds in the Burgh but 1 ceased milk production early in the year owing to the fact that practically all the grazing ground at the farm was taken over for housing development. At the remaining 6 farms there were 141 cows of which 95 were in milk. In addition three cowsheds are exempt from registration.

Milk Dealers' licences were granted during the year as follows :—Certified, 51 ; Tuberculin-Tested, 50 ; Pasteurised, 81. Producers Licences were granted during the year as follows :—Tuberculin-Tested, 6. In addition 4 Pasteuriser's Licences were issued and 2 establishments hold licences entitling them to bottle Tuberculin-Tested milk.

There are 98 registered dairies within the Burgh. The standard being maintained at these premises was such that it was not found necessary to take any action for contravention of the Bye-laws or of the Acts and Orders, apart from 1 instance where it was necessary to press for an improvement in the planning and structure of the premises.

Samples taken from local producers numbered 58 and of these 12 were found to be unsatisfactory owing to the presence of coli in 6 instances, the high bacterial count in 2 instances and to the high bacterial count and coli in 4 instances.

The number of samples taken from other sources totalled 490 as follows :—Schools and School Kitchens, 145 ; Hospitals, Institutions, etc., 60 ; Wholesale Dealers' Premises and Vehicles, 179 ; Retailers' Premises, 66 ; Outside Producers retailing within the Burgh, 3 ; and Outside Producers supplying Wholesale Dealers, 37.

Further details of these samples were as follows :—

Designation of milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of :—			
				High Bact. Count	Coli- form Bacilli	Phos- phat- ase test	2 or more tests
Certified	23	14	9	3	4	—	2
Tuberculin- tested	91	61	30	3	18	—	9
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	38	28	10	1	4	1	4
Pasteurised	306	270	36	5	21	7	3
Ordinary ...	30	23	7	—	5	—	2
Heat Treated	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	490	398	92	12	52	8	20

The laboratory in the Sanitary Department dealt with 173 samples of pasteurised milk, 2 of which were found to be unsatisfactory by reason of failure to pass the Phosphatase Test while 3 tests were inconclusive due to faulty reagents.

Nineteen samples were submitted for biological examination. It is gratifying to report that all the samples were free from tubercle bacilli.

Ice Cream.—During the year registration was granted in respect of :—

2 premises for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream ;

5 premises for the storage and sale of ice cream ;

while 7 vehicles had been registered.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

Number of Samples Taken	Number Satisfactory.	Number Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of :		
			Coliform Bacilli	High Bacterial Count	High Bacterial Count & Coli Bacilli
Ice Cream	207	143	64	19	20
Rinsings	2	2	—	—	25

Meat Inspection

Mr. D. Bogle, Superintendent of the Abattoir, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out there during the year ended 15th May, 1952.

Number and Type of Animal Slaughtered.

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses seized for Tuberculosis	Parts of Carcasses seized for Tuberculosis	Whole Carcasses seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis	Parts of Carcasses seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis
Bullocks	2,869	176	6.1	2	17	—	33
Bulls	33	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cows	687	70	10.1	7	7	13	32
Heifers	1,821	70	3.8	3	5	3	97
Swine	2,744	41	1.4	—	—	2	10
Sheep	22,449	—	—	—	—	35	14
Calves	1,126	—	—	—	—	11	—
Total	31,729	357	1.1	12	29	64	187

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial seizure of carcases :—

Total Seizures.—Tuberculosis, 12 ; Pyrexia, 10 ; Dropsy, 2 ; Decomposition, 2 ; Emaciation, 38 ; Pyaemia, 2 ; Peritonitis, 1 ; Septic Pericarditis, 1 ; Joint Ill, 1 ; Gangrene, 1 ; Caseous Lymphadenitis, 1 ; Immature, 1 ; Jaundice, 2 ; Septic Metritis, 2.

Partial Seizures.—Tuberculosis, 29 ; Injuries, 154 ; Abscesses, 13 ; Parasitic, 2 ; Adhesions, 15 ; Melanosis, 1 ; Arthritis, 1 ; Necrotis Dermatitis, 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs destroyed during the year was 19 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs.

Housing and Town Planning

HOUSING.—

New Houses.—In all during the year 150 new dwelling-houses were occupied. Of this number 105 were erected by the Local Authority while the remaining 45 were erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association. In addition, 4 dwelling-houses erected by the Local Authority were utilised for the housing of Police Officers. Of the 105 dwelling-houses erected by the Local Authority, 8 situated at Fort Matilda were utilised for the re-housing of Corporation Officials.

These houses were sited as follows :—

South Maukinhill	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
North Auchneagh	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
South Maukinhill	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
Grieve Road	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Fort Matilda Place	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Whinhill	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Larkfield, S.S.H. Assoc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Police Houses, Old Inverkip Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

It should be noted that there are now 163 Scottish Special Housing Association houses outwith the present burgh boundary and 65 Local Authority dwelling-houses.

Unfit Houses.—One hundred and fifty-eight houses were represented in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. In one instance, that of a property comprising 29 houses, because of its dangerous condition it was necessary to deal with it immediately. These houses were not the subject of representation and are not included in the above total. The number of families rehoused during the year was 41. Of this number 3 families comprising 18 persons were rehoused direct while 38 families comprising 117 persons were rehoused indirectly. Ten of these latter families were rehoused in privately owned houses.

Decrowding.—Families to the number of 110 (108 tenants and 2 sub-tenants comprising 705 persons) were re-housed in new dwelling-houses, an illness factor existing in 32 of them (31 tenants and 1 sub-tenant).

In addition 20 houses were allocated under the heading of general housing.

Re-lets.—Two hundred and one dwelling-houses were made available for re-letting during the year. Families re-housed included 46 on account of illness.

Summary of New Dwelling-houses Allocated.—

Decrowding	110
General Housing	20
Requisitioned Properties	17
Unfit Properties	3
Police Houses	4
A total of	<u>154</u>

TOWN PLANNING.

The following information was kindly supplied by the Master of Works :—

Control of Development.—

Sixty-one applications for planning permission in respect of residential, industrial and commercial developments were investigated during the year.

Development Plan.—

The Development Plan for the Burgh of Greenock was completed and approved by the Corporation on 18th December, 1951. It was submitted to the Secretary of State for approval on 24th December, 1951.

Certificates of Occupancy.—

During the year ending 18th October, 1951, Certificates of Occupancy were granted for 161 dwelling-houses.

For Private Enterprise.—

Houses converted into Flats	14
New Houses	2
Rebuilt War-damaged Houses	16
Total	<u>32</u>

For Greenock Corporation.—

New Houses at (1) Auchneagh	24
(2) South Maukinhill	78
(3) Fort Matilda	8
(4) Whinhill	4
Rebuilt War-damaged Houses at Women's Hostel, Westburn Square	15
Total	<u>129</u>

Water Supply

The following information has been kindly provided by the Water Engineer :—

A full supply of water for domestic, trade and mill power purposes was maintained throughout the year. The minimum supply available was on 3rd November, when the water in store in the various reservoirs amounted to 120 days' supply for all purposes.

The whole of the filtered water supplied to the town is still being treated with Chlorine Gas. As a result, the bacteriological analyses of samples of the water taken regularly at various points show the water supplied to be "sterile."

Quarterly chemical analyses of water taken from the various sources were made by Messrs. R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, Public Analysts, Glasgow, and these were found to be satisfactory.

Meteorology

The rainfall during the year as gauged at Prospecthill Water Works amounted to 57.31 inches, against 62.35 inches during 1950. The mean rainfall for 60 years (1890-1949) amounted to 62.35 inches.

Bright sunshine during the year amounted to 1253.0 hours, against 1206.4 hours during 1950.

Sewage, River Pollution and Nuisances.

Repairs were carried out where required to existing sewers. The main items under this heading include :—

East End Main Drainage.—Clearing main outfall sewer in East Hamilton Street.

Grieve Road.—Diversion of sewer at new shopping centre.

Sir John's Brae.—Repair of sewer in Sir John's Brae. (Terrace Road to Lynedoch Street).

Culverts.—Regular clearing of Cartsburn and Westburn Culverts has been carried out.

Rivers Pollution.—

Pollution was found to be taking place in one stream. The pollution is caused by the discharge of waste water from settlement tanks and washing machines. The position was carefully gone into to ensure that the work which would be carried out would obviate the pollution.

Factory Acts

Three hundred and fifty-nine visits were made during the year to mechanical and 99 to non-mechanical factories. Eleven notices were served regarding the necessity for sanitary action.

Two lists containing 355 names of outworkers were received and 150 intimations with 257 names were issued to other authorities.

Health Education

The Greenock Clean Food Association, which was established in 1950, has continued its activities and several meetings and lectures were held throughout the year 1951. The attendances, although not very large, showed an increase and it can definitely be stated that the activities are being very purposefully pursued and that only good can come of this Association with Food Traders and Food Handlers.

The Medical Officer's Bulletin was continued during the year.

Again the health visitors of the department put in a large amount of valuable work in general health education.

TABLE I —VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages.—

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Number		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Births	1,571	59	48	1,560	819	741
(incl. Illegitimate)						
Illegitimate Births . . .	62	—	7	69	29	40
Stillbirths	49	6	1	44	26	18
Marriages	680	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	1,078	158	38	958	497	461

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE														85 and over
	Both Sexes	Males	Females															
				1	1—5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	—				
Brought forward	665	325	340	4	3	1	2	14	26	37	62	95	215	163	43			
Influenza	16	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	8	—			
Pneumonia	30	20	10	7	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	5	4	1			
Bronchitis	48	33	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	21	7	5			
Other Respiratory Diseases	11	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	—			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	—	—			
Appendicitis	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—			
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	13	5	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	2			
Gastritis and Duodenitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Diarrhoea (except of Newborn)	5	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Diseases of Liver	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—			
Other Digestive Diseases	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	13	4	9	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	—	—			
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—			
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Puerperal Sepsis including Post Abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Puerperal Causes	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—			
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Congenital Malformations	6	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	13	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pneumonia of Newborn	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Diarrhoea of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Infections of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	14	6	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Senility	26	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	11			
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	35	23	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	15	7	2			
Suicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—			
Other Road Transport Accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Violence	25	15	10	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	5	7	2	1			
ALL CAUSES	958	497	461	56	10	3	5	16	33	48	87	129	288	217	66			

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Public Health Districts)—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH	A			B			C			D			TOTAL			Death Rate per 1,000 of Population
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	6	9	9	8	17	6	5	11	5	5	10	23	24	47	0.613
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	3	1	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	10	0.131
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.013
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, All Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	0.026
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms	8	6	14	23	15	38	11	14	25	12	18	30	54	53	107	1.396
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	4	0.052
Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	6	6	0.078
Anaemias	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	5	6	0.078
Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	3	5	0.065
Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	9	10	19	26	30	56	13	19	32	14	24	38	62	83	145	1.892
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.013
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	3	5	7	13	20	0.261
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	}			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis and Degenerated Heart Disease				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Heart				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension without Heart Disease	2	—	2	2	3	5	3	3	6	—	3	3	7	9	16	0.209
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carry forward	46	49	95	115	105	220	76	79	155	100	106	206	337	339	676	8.820

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000 —
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1951.

Year	Population	Death- rate	Birth- rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906	70,758	17.89	32.21	127	1.34	1.25
1907	71,269	17.79	30.25	104	1.54	1.08
1908	71,783	17.00	30.31	118	1.21	1.12
1909	73,214	15.01	26.73	95	1.09	1.09
1910	74,667	18.87	28.85	129	1.16	0.96
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911	75,028	18.44	30.73	113	1.50	0.95
1912	76,337	18.70	31.30	119	1.44	1.02
1913	77,156	18.22	31.03	116	1.47	0.86
1914	77,642	18.04	32.84	108	1.00	0.91
1915	77,695	20.14	29.49	145	1.15	0.91
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916	78,642	17.10	29.20	109	1.42	0.75
1917	79,299	15.10	26.88	92	1.28	0.83
1918	79,574	17.88	26.52	110	1.10	0.82
1919	79,613	17.25	28.73	99	0.94	0.59
1920	80,436	16.51	33.34	104	1.06	0.69
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921	81,120	14.59	30.15	93	1.01	0.54
1922	81,370	19.17	26.78	149	1.03	0.68
1923	81,522	12.94	27.04	77	0.99	0.54
1924	82,096	15.22	24.16	113	1.00	0.44
1925	81,200	14.32	24.54	107	0.85	0.52
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11

TABLE V.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951.

DISEASE	BY WHOM REPORTED						TOTAL	
	House- holders	House- holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Medical Officers	Registrars		Midwives or Health Visitors
Pneumonia	—	—	41	—	—	4	—	45
Enteric Fever	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever	—	5	86	—	—	—	—	91
Peurperal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Erysipelas	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	1,078	—	22	—	3	—	—	1,103
Chickenpox	698	—	4	—	—	—	—	702
Whooping Cough	102	—	54	1	—	—	—	157
Mumps	304	—	2	—	—	—	—	306
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total	2,182	5	264	1	3	4	4	2,463

TABLE VI.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951.

MONTH	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Chickenpox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	TOTAL
January	4	—	7	—	—	2	11	—	1	—	—	—	158	12	2	174	—	371
February	1	—	5	—	—	1	7	—	2	—	—	—	46	19	5	61	—	147
March	—	1	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	58	18	2	23	1	114
April	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	76	40	4	10	—	140
May	—	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	142	128	5	18	1	306
June	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	116	367	10	1	—	504
July	—	2	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	35	182	9	—	—	240
August	—	—	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	10	12	90	33	3	—	157
September	—	—	8	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	13	122	17	3	—	168
October	2	2	7	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	20	61	17	4	1	120
November	—	—	10	1	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	18	40	35	5	—	118
December	—	3	17	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	18	4	1	78
TOTAL	8	10	91	3	1	8	45	1	8	—	1	15	702	1,103	157	306	4	2,463

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
WITH NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1951.

DISTRICT	CASES	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Malaria	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Dysentery	Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice	Acute Anterior Polyomyelitis	Chickenpox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	TOTAL
A	{ Ascertained { Removed	1	3	21	1	—	2	8	—	—	1	—	2	109	253	35	100	3	539
B	{ Ascertained { Removed	1	—	21	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	31
	{ Ascertained { Removed	3	3	22	—	1	3	18	—	—	2	1	5	175	304	54	79	—	670
C	{ Ascertained { Removed	3	1	22	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	5	203	274	—	52	—	39
	{ Ascertained { Removed	—	—	23	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	7	2	12	28	—	—	599
	{ Ascertained { Removed	—	—	23	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	214	272	4	—	—	54
D	{ Ascertained { Removed	4	4	25	—	—	3	8	—	—	5	—	1	—	6	40	75	1	652
	{ Ascertained { Removed	4	1	25	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	43
SHIPS	{ Ascertained { Removed	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
	{ Ascertained { Removed	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	{ Ascertained { Removed	8	10	91	3	1	8	45	1	—	8	1	15	702	1,103	157	306	4	2,463
	{ Ascertained { Removed	8	2	91	3	—	1	11	1	—	5	1	15	4	22	4	1	1	170

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1951.

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOPPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.
1900	2.55	0.17	6.93	1.19	0.40	34.56	5.48	0.13	2.41	9.42	1.09	11.58
1901	7.92	0.42	5.36	8.93	0.17	19.67	0.82	0.35	3.24	1.87	0.36	19.53
1902	7.79	0.85	11.00	1.06	0.43	41.09	26.44	0.49	1.87	1.26	0.13	10.34
1903	2.33	0.11	4.93	0.54	0.12	23.68	0.66	0.02	4.34	6.55	1.02	15.63
1904	1.07	0.07	6.66	1.17	0.27	23.17	30.28	0.83	2.74	3.59	0.32	9.16
1905	2.81	0.32	11.61	0.88	0.21	24.19	31.31	0.82	2.63	5.50	0.76	13.95
1906	1.92	0.08	4.41	0.70	0.12	18.00	4.04	0.12	3.14	2.54	0.28	11.11
1907	2.16	0.05	2.59	0.75	0.14	18.51	19.68	0.46	2.35	3.70	0.68	18.56
1908	0.97	0.01	1.42	0.72	0.16	23.07	14.76	0.58	3.96	3.63	0.47	13.02
1909	2.89	0.04	1.41	1.05	0.13	12.98	1.73	0.02	1.57	4.73	0.65	13.83
1910	5.02	0.14	2.93	1.27	0.18	14.73	38.45	1.21	3.16	3.87	0.45	11.76
1911	5.18	0.18	3.59	1.94	0.09	9.85	4.45	0.17	3.89	5.85	0.42	7.28
1912	10.02	0.49	4.96	1.21	0.13	10.75	19.93	0.66	3.35	4.12	0.36	8.88
1913	5.59	0.24	4.39	1.03	0.18	17.50	19.99	0.41	2.07	9.40	0.63	6.74
1914	2.65	0.05	1.94	1.76	0.12	7.29	11.86	0.33	2.82	4.22	0.33	7.92
1915	1.90	0.11	6.08	1.72	0.16	9.70	14.32	0.65	4.58	9.38	0.73	7.81
1916	3.73	0.76	2.04	1.61	0.19	11.81	17.16	0.95	5.55	0.72	0.05	7.01
1917	2.74	0.06	2.29	1.23	0.12	10.20	10.12	0.20	1.99	11.43	0.80	7.05
1918	1.36	0.01	0.91	0.70	0.03	5.35	10.19	1.25	12.33	4.53	0.33	7.47
1919	3.95	0.06	1.58	1.10	0.03	3.40	15.26	0.32	2.13	2.36	0.16	6.91
1920	1.47	0.04	3.36	1.28	0.07	5.82	5.71	0.24	4.34	6.88	0.27	3.97
1921	1.31	0.01	0.93	1.76	0.07	4.19	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00
1922	1.36	0.01	0.90	1.04	0.08	8.23	36.32	2.17	5.98	18.31	0.98	5.36
1923	4.90	0.07	1.50	1.37	0.07	5.35	6.31	0.14	2.33	0.41	0.02	5.88
1924	2.64	0.06	2.30	1.79	0.06	3.40	23.02	0.59	2.59	15.87	0.54	3.45
1925	1.21	0.01	1.01	2.11	0.09	4.65	1.07	0.00	0.00	6.83	0.39	5.76
1926	3.85	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.13	4.04	24.57	0.46	1.89	0.71	0.01	1.72
1927	3.48	0.06	1.77	3.20	0.03	1.15	7.76	0.02	0.31	5.24	0.09	1.88
1928	0.84	0.01	1.49	2.91	0.17	6.06	29.49	1.02	3.46	8.53	0.51	6.06
1929	2.02	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.07	3.03	0.52	0.02	4.64	6.25	0.46	7.44
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	3.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	00.0	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00